

# The Caledonian

# The Mercury.

PRICE 3d.] EDINBURGH,

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3. 1787.

## Theatre-Royal.

By Desire of the

RIGHT HONOURABLE AND MOST WORSHIPFUL  
LORD ELCHEO,  
GRAND MASTER.

Of the Ancient and Honourable Fraternity of

FREE MASONs.

On TUESDAY next, December 4. 1787, will be revived,

The Favorite COMEDY of

ALL IN THE WRONG.

Sir John Reflex, Mr. WILSON;

And Beverly, Mr. WOODS.

Lady Reflex, Mrs. SPARKS;

And Belinda, Mrs. BROOKS,

Her first Appearance in this Kingdom.

With MASONs SONGS between the Acts.

And after the III. and V. Acts, Two SCOTCH SONGS

By BROTHER FRASER.

To which will be added, (by particular desire), a FARCE, in two Acts, altered and curtailed from Mr SHERIDAN's favourite Entertainment, called,

T H E C R I T I C;

OR, A TRAGEDY REHEARS'D.

Puff, Sir Fretful Plagiary, Mr. WILSON;

And Tiburina, Mr. BELL.

To conclude with a

S E A - F I G H T,

And the taking of

The S P A N I S H A R M A D A.

For the Benefit of the

EDINBURGH DISPENSARY.

On THURSDAY Evening, December 6. 1787, will be presented, The Comedy of the

J E A L O U S W I F E.

Oakley, Mr. WOODS;

Lord Trinket, Mr. ARCHER;

Charles, Mr. BLAND, jun.;

Sir Harry Beagle, Mr. BELL;

Rufset, Mr. CHARTERIS;

Captain O'Cutler, Mr. HALLION;

John, Mr. J. BLAND: —William, Master CHARTERIS;

And Major Oakley, Mr. WILSON.

Lady Freeclove, Mrs. CHARTERIS;

Harriet, Mrs. WOODS;

Toiler, Mrs. J. BLAND;

And Mrs. Oakley, Mrs. BROOKS;

Her Second Appearance in this Kingdom.

To which will be added,

A F A R C E,

As will be expressed in the Bills of to-morrow.

Tickets and places for the Boxes taken of Mr. Ginn, at the time of the Theatre.

A S above 5000 Ladies and Gentlemen in this City and Neighbourhood have been disappointed for these five weeks by not having had an opportunity of seeing that most wonderful exhibition of Dr KATTERFELT's new invented Solar Microscope, for the want of clear sun-shine days, he therefore gives this notice, as he only will exhibit in this city till Saturday next and no longer, at Dunn's Rooms, that all those that have tickets for the nights exhibition will come before that time.—And, as this world is only vanity to him, as well as to all the different kings, queens, and princes in Europe, he therefore will, this present evening, and every evening this week, show and discover, after his lecture, all his Ocult Secrets; likewise some of his surprising deceptions on dice, cards, letters, money, watches, rings, medals, &c. &c. Also his grand Masonary Clock;—different discoveries every night;—and as he expects to be much crowded this and every night this week, he therefore wishes the curious will come at six o'clock, as the Solar Microscope exhibition is every clear day this week, from ten to two o'clock, at NO. 3. St Andrews Street, New Town, and the evening lecture at Dunn's Hotel. Front seat 2s. 6d. and back seats 1s. only.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

T H A T on the night of Thursday the 22d, or Friday the 23d November last, there Strayed or were Stolen from their pasture, in a park adjoining to Crawford Lodge garden, near Cupar in Fife, a berried cowed COW, white rigged down the back, and a black QUEY, rising two years old, black and white spotted in the face, and having a white strip in one of the fore legs.

Any heifal into whose possession these heifal may have accidentally come, will please deliver them up to Archibald Stewart, at Crawford Lodge, who will pay the expence of keeping.—And those who can inform on any person knowingly detaining them, shall receive a reward of ONE GUINEA, by applying to Robert Johnston writer, Cupar Fife.

L O S T.

On Thursday last, supposed to be on the road betwixt Cupar and Edinburgh,

A POCKET BOOK,

CONTAINING Memorandums, and sundry accoupts, and a Silver Pencil of about 3s. 6d. or 4s. value.—The memorandums and papers can be of no value but to the owner Richard Wilkes, whose name is written in the Pocket Book. If brought to him at Mrs Hunter's Lodgings, St Andrew's Square, a reward of FIVE SHILLINGS will be given, and no questions asked.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

THE ELIZA,

JOHN SAMSON Master,

Now lying on the birth in Leith Harbour, taking in goods, and will sail the 6th December.

N. B. The ship has good accommodation for passengers.

The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, or at his house, Sheriff-Bray, Leith.

FOR ST VINCENT,

THE KINGSTON,

JOHN TARBERT Master,

To sail on the 1st of December.

For GRENADA,

THE FAME,

JAMES LEITER Master,

To sail on the 10th of December.

These ships are now lying at Greenock, and have the best accommodation for passengers, who may please apply to Malcolm, Ritchie, and Litch in Greenock, or to Alexander Houston and Co. Glasgow.

November 30. 1787.

## BANK OF SCOTLAND,

3d December 1787.

T H E General Meeting of Proprietors in December 1787, will be held at their Office, on Monday the 10th, at noon. JAMES FRASER Secretary.

## F R U I T S.

J UST arrived, a parcel of Fine English Apples of various sorts, for table and kitchen use, and are to be sold in the Weigh-house Loft, Leith, and at the shop of Daniel Stewart, at the foot of Forrester's Wynd, Edinburgh. Also, Lemons and Oranges, &c.

N. B. Fine New Honey, at the above shop, at 5s. and 5s. 6d. per pint.

Archibald and John Mackinlay, Wholesale and Retail Haberdashers and Linen Drapers;

Late Partners in the House of Gilchrist and Mackinlay, TAKE the liberty to acquaint the Public, that they have opened a large Warehouse, corner of

SOUTH BRIDGE STREET,

Where they have laid in a general and large Assortment of HABERDASHERY GOODS, which, from their long experience in the trade, the Public may depend are of excellent quality, and well chosen, being purchased by one of the partners who is just arrived from London.

Archibald and John Mackinlay return grateful thanks to their Friends and the Public, for favours conferred upon them during the late Copartnery, and humbly solicit a continuance thereof at their new Warehouse

N. B. Notwithstanding the late advance upon silk, they continue to sell it at the old prices.

ROBERT JOHNSTON, JUN.

Front of the EXCHANGE,

H AS received a Fresh Supply of Teas of approved qualities, at reduced prices.

Black Tea from 3s. 2d. and 3s. Hyson, from 7s.

and upwards. 3s. and 3s. and upwards.

Those who take a quantity will have a proper discount. Double and single refined Lump, Powder, and Lisbon Sugars, at the sugar-house prices.

THE DRAWING OF ROBERT JOHNSTON'S LOTTERY

Is fixed for Monday the 24th December 1787, in Magdalene Chapel, at ten o'clock, when will positively take place, and where all having interest may attend.

Those who chuse to be adventurers on this beneficial scheme, where All are Prizes, and No Blanks, will apply without delay—Tickets, at 10s. and 5s. each, to had at the above shop—Prizes delivered immediately after drawing.

And as there are still a great quantity of more goods than will satisfy the prizes in the lottery, they continue to be sold at the shop greatly below prime cost.

HABERDASHER AND LINEN-DRAPER,

Head of Old Fish-market Close, Edinburgh,

TAKES the liberty of informing his Friends and the Public, that he is just returned from London, where he purchased a large and elegant assortment of GOODS, Particularly of

Modes,	Ribbons,
Lutstrings,	Muslins,
Demitties,	Laces,
Muffs,	Painted Cottons,
Cambric,	Durants,

Particularly of	Calinamcoes,
	Sheeting, &c.

Being fortunately possessed of a Choice Stock of SILK GOODS before the late great advance, it enables him to supply his Customers, not only with the best articles, but on such reasonable terms as can hardly fail to merit the approbation of his employers.

AT Millinery Work on the shortest notice.

Sale of Stockings for Ready Money,

Greatly under the Shop Prices.

TO be SOLD at the shop lately occupied by William Begbie, hosier, Luckenbooths,

A variety of SILK, COTTON, WORSTED & THREAD

S T O C K I N G S.

Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, and a few Silk and Worsted Stocking Pieces for breeches.

The Public are respectfully informed, that the sale will finally close upon Thursday next, and what remains unfold will be sold by auction in small lots, upon Friday the 7th and Saturday the 8th current, beginning each day at eleven o'clock forenoon.

The Debtors of William Begbie are requested to pay their accounts to Mr Coulter, the Trustee, betwixt and the 8th current.

The SHOP to be LET.

December 1. 1787.

To be SOLD by auction at Scoull, about three miles to the eastward of North-Berwick, on Thursday the 6th day of December, at eleven o'clock forenoon.

THE Materials of the wreck Friends Goodwill, lately put on shore on her passage from Dantzig, consisting of Mats, Sails, Cables, Anchors, Blocks, Standing and Running Rigging, &c. with the Hull of said wreck.

A L S O,

What part of the Cargo was saved, viz.

271 Pieces Oak Plank.

578 Pieces Clapboards.

20 Pieces Fir Logs.

13 Shock Pipe Staves.

900 Barrel Staves, and

Several parcels broken Oak Plank.

1st December 1787.

D E S E R T E D

From a Recruiting Party, at Edinburgh, of the 42d Regiment,

DUNCAN FERGUSON, born near Blair in Athol, and for some time past employed as a chairman in Edinburgh.—He is seemingly about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 7 and three-fourths inches high, black complexioned, and very black short hair.—Had on when he left the ship a short coat.

Whoever will apprehend the above Deserter, so as he may be lodged in one of his Majesty's goals, shall receive ONE GUINEA, over and above what is allowed by act of Parliament, by applying to Lieut. Robert McDonald of the 42d Regiment, at Edinburgh.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of Captain Dunbar of Westfield are requested to lodge notes of their grounds of debt, specifying the principal sums and interest due as at Martinmas last, with William Dunbar, writer to the signers, who, in terms of their late minute of federate, has prepared drafts of a trust-deed and deed of accession, which are sent to their trustee for revial, and will be shown to the agents for the creditors, for their approbation, before being extended.

## Proprietors of George's Square.

T H E Proprietors of George's Square are requested to meet in the Assembly Rooms, on Wednesday first, at ten o'clock forenoon, in order to consider of an old claim made upon them for an abated balance for levelling the area of the Square.

## WINE AT LEITH.

H OME and COMPANY, (sons of the late George Home, Town Clerk of Leith), beg leave to acquaint their friends and the public, that they have, with considerable care, imported an assortment of WINES of the choicest quality, of which they now propose opening Sales, at their cellars in Quality street, Leith, on the most moderate terms.

Particular attention is paid to the size of Bottles, and therefore none can be taken in return, but such as are of the proper size.

Any Wine that shall be disapproved of when sent, may be returned or exchanged.

They have likewise procured an assortment of RUM and BRANDY of the first quality, with which they can supply those who may favour them with their commands.

Quality Street, Leith, Nov. 29. 1787.

## ARGYLL-E-SHIRE.

G EORGE LANGLANDS proposes to survey and publish a MAP of ARGYLL-E-SHIRE, to show the roads, distances, gentlemen's seats, sea coasts, harbours, lakes, ports, ruins, islands, &c. provided that the price of the first copy, of which they may favour them with their commands.

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from it, except on those occasions, when a sense of duty, as a member of that House, superseded all constraint. In the present instance he had no objection to concur with the Address which had been moved, and seconded by the two noble Lords opposite to him with such uncommon ability. This declaration would not, however, be construed as binding him to a general approbation of all the points which were included in his Majesty's Speech, and which, as usual, were re-echoed in the Address. Many of those he had not yet an opportunity of examining, so as to ascertain whether they deserved his censure or applause; and there were some topics involved in such obscurity, as to render it impossible for him to give any opinion on in that early stage of the session. With this modification, he had no difficulty in his mind to say, that the Address met with his approbation. He would go farther, and give Ministers the sanction of his voice for the measures they had lately adopted. He thought the armaments, which had been made, necessary in the late critical juncture of public affairs, the preservation of the Stadholder's rights (for so he considered them); the restoration of the ancient constitution of Holland, and the dearest interests of this country, required vigorous exertions on the part of Government; but while he was ready to express his coincidence with those proceedings, he could not but recollect the strange and inconsistent language and conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, dating from a period not very remote.

He alluded to the debates on the Commercial Treaty, when that House was so much entertained with the assurances of the amicable and peaceable intentions of the Court of France. — When the highest strains of poetical imagination were employed to depict the serene, unclouded atmosphere which we were in future to enjoy — A state of blissful indulgence which nothing could cast a shade on but the unfounded jealousies and visionary suspicions of those, who, like himself, were distrustful of Gallic friendship and Gallic faith. Yet, beautiful as were those descriptions, it could no longer be denied, that at the very moment when Ministers were, with a childish credulity, swallowing those professions, and cramming them down the throats of that House, a storm was actually gathering which threatened the annihilation of the political importance and splendor of this country.

It was no longer a secret that the cabinet of Versailles was at that very period exerting every engine of intrigue to possess itself of an absolute control over the United Provinces. That they had failed of their object, he attributed solely to the interpolation of Providence; for had not the French party, or those who called themselves Patriots in Holland, and whom Ministers, not very respectfully towards their good friends, had stigmatized as usurpers, been so infatuated as to refuse the redress demanded by the King of Prussia for the indignity offered to his sister, was there any thing to prevent the country? Had that denuded faction come forward, and professed their readiness to make every reparation in their power for the insult which the Prince of Orange had met with, surely the King of Prussia had no pretext left, consistently with his own public declarations, for interfering forcibly in the affairs of the republic. This being the case, what merit could Administration arrogate to themselves for the happy turn which things had taken? To judge from the language of the King's Speech, one would be led to suppose that the disturbances in Holland had originated within a very short time preceding the late revolution. Was the fact so? or rather he should ask, had not Administration, with an unpardonable supineness and indifference, suffered the Stadholder to be driven from the Hague, to be divested of his most sacred and valuable rights, and to be nearly expatriated before they took any steps to relieve him? Lulled to rest by the seducing but delusive professions of their novel friends, they permitted them to pursue their policy in Holland without taking one effectual step which the world at least was acquainted with, to counteract them; and if this country had now recovered her ancient alliance with the United States, and regained her ascendancy in the political scale of Europe, it was perfectly fair for him to ascribe that glorious event to the singular and unforeseen occurrences which had happened, rather than to the wisdom and foresight of ministers.

Here his Lordship took a view of the actual situation of France, and suggested a defence for the conduct of the French minister, from the words of *Udo aeneas, Res dura & regni novitas, &c.* He dwelt on the distressed situation of that country, and expressed his hope that the spirit of liberty, which had lately appeared there, may become general. To that deranged state, more than to their affection and complaisance for ministers, he attributed their readiness to disown. Not having seen the official authentic declaration which produced that, his Lordship said he must reserve his opinion to some future day. He could not, however, but remark, that Spain appeared to be totally unnoticed in it, although it was perfectly well understood that that power, whose true interest should lead her to an alliance with England, had declared her approbation of the steps taken by France, with regard to Holland, and had equally made considerable naval and military preparations, in order to second her ally. This, considering how much Spain was influenced by French politics, was a matter too serious to be passed over without investigation. He would, however, refrain from urging any thing farther on the subject, satisfied that as a profect of much information from his Majesty's ministers was held out, they would satisfy the House upon that, as well as many other parts of the Speech which required elucidation.

His Lordship concluded his speech by some very strong and pointed animadversions on ministry, for their shameful neglect of our East-India territories. He admitted, that the French naval force in that quarter of the globe was not, abstractedly taken, very great; but compared to ours, it was all powerful; and had France continued her hostile preparations, there was no doubt but that they might have

szized upon all our commerce in that country before any reinforcement could be sent out for its protection. This charge he would not urge in the absence of the noble Lord at the head of the admiralty, were the neglect imputable to him, but as it lay solely with the confidential servants of the Crown, against whom he urged it as a matter of serious censure; he was restrained by no delicacy from stating it. He did not, however, mean to go farther than by placing before their eyes the dangers which they had escaped, to draw their attention more immediately to those important objects which involved the most essential interests of this country, and an inattention to which might, at a future period, prove fatal to us as a great, commercial, political, and what was above all, a free people.

The Marquis of Carmarthen expressed his satisfaction in the noble Viscount's concurrence to the motion. He was undoubtedly entitled to reserve his objections to any part of it which he might think demanded further discussion. The copies of the treaties would be laid before the House in a few days, when the noble Viscount would have an opportunity of examining them with his usual accuracy. With respect to what had fallen from the noble Lord relative to what he had said when the business of the Commercial Treaty was debated, he had not been so correct. Neither he, nor any of his Majesty's Ministers, had ever said, that any important political advantage which this country enjoyed, ought to be given up for the purpose of accomplishing a Treaty of Commerce with France — on the contrary, he had invariably asserted, that though it was a desirable object for us to live on good terms with France as long as she would suffer us, yet still we ought to watch all her motions with a jealous eye. Our late success, so far from lulling us into security, would only tend to increase our vigilance, so that no danger was to be apprehended from the supineness or inactivity of Ministers, as long as they enjoyed the confidence of the people, which was so conspicuously manifested on the late occasion. The noble Marquis also said, that the affairs of Holland had occupied the attention of his Majesty's Ministers for a considerable time previous to the close of the last session of Parliament.

Lord King attacked the Administration of which the noble Viscount had formed a part: — it was that cursed Administration, he said, who had plunged this country into the miseries and calamities, from which the virtue and abilities of the present Ministers had rescued us.

The Duke of Norfolk expressed his general approbation of the measures which had been carried into execution, and of the good consequences which had resulted from them. He approved also of that part of his Majesty's Speech which recommended the putting our distant possessions into a proper state of defence, but referred any observations he might make on that subject till a future day.

The Lord Chancellor then put the question, and

*sententiae.* The House then went into a Committee to prepare the Address, which was reported and agreed to *nemine dissentiente.*

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23.

Tuesday, the Lord Chamberlain reported that his Majesty had been pleased to appoint that day at three o'clock to receive their Lordship's Address to his Majesty's most gracious Speech of Tuesday last.

Two Scotch Appeals were presented, read, and answers ordered to be brought in, within the usual time.

The Usher of the Black Rod acquainted the House that Warren Hastings, Esq; was waiting without. The Lord Chancellor ordered Sir Francis to bring him to the Bar. Mr Hastings then came forward, and kneeling when he approached the Bar, was despatched by the Lord Chancellor to rise. — He then delivered in the Anners to the several articles of impeachment preferred against him by the House of Commons. The Clerk assistant brought them to the table. The whole of the answers are contained in forty-four broad slabs of parchment, a few of which were read, but as the House were obliged to go to St James's the further reading was adjourned.

At a quarter before three o'clock the House went in procession to St James's with the Address.

THURSDAY, Nov. 29.

As soon as prayers were over the Lord Chancellor reported his Majesty's answer to the Address of that House of yesterday, which, together with the Address were ordered to be printed.

The House next proceeded to take into further consideration the Answers presented by Warren Hastings, Esq; against certain Articles of Impeachment, preferred against him by the House of Commons. Mr Hastings attending without, was brought to the bar by the Usher of the Black Rod, and kneeling when he approached the same, was directed by the Lord Chancellor to rise; the Clerks at the table then proceeded to read the Answers, relieving each other at the end of three slabs of parchment; at about half an hour past five they got through the whole of the business. The Lord Chancellor then asked Mr Hastings whether those were the Answers he meant to abide by? and being answered in the affirmative he was directed to withdraw.

Mr Hastings, in his defence, affirms, that he was four several times expressly appointed by the Legislature to the office of Governor General of Bengal, in seasons of great difficulty and distress, affecting every part of the British Empire; and that he never, directly or indirectly, applied to the King's Ministers, to the Directors, or to any individual whatsoever, either to be originally appointed Governor General of Bengal, or to be continued in that high office; that many of the acts for which he stands impeached were done prior to several of his reappointments; that they were regularly communicated by him to the Court of Directors, and by them, according to law, to the King's Ministers — That of the millions, who are said to have been aggrieved by his acts, no one man has yet been found to complain against him, although the charges

ginally exhibited arrived in India in the month of August 1786; that the system of government which he established is at this moment adhered to; that the Princes of India, who he is said by his acts to have injured, have corresponded with him since his return to England, and do to the present moment continue their correspondence with him; that from the Proprietors and Directors of the East India Company he received the most flattering marks of approbation while abroad, and, on his return to England, the unanimous thanks of the Court of Directors, for his long, faithful, and able services; that at the time he resigned the service of the Company, he received the most convincing proof of the esteem of his fellow-servants, and the British subjects in Calcutta, in an address delivered to him on the morning of his departure, and that a second from the officers of the army was transmitted to him many months after his return to England; that so far from the honour of the nation having been affected, or the Company's prosperity diminished by his acts, he affirms, that during a long and arduous government, the national character was preserved in Indostan, and the Company's prosperity considerably increased: That after peace had been completely restored to every part of India, and the internal arrangements consequent of peace effected, he, on the first of February 1785, voluntarily resigned that station which he had held for near thirteen years; that he had not mentioned the preceding circumstances with a view of eluding any specific article of accusation, but when he was accused of rapacity, tyranny, injustice, peculation, and breach of faith, he deemed himself entitled to state generally, that the tenor of his character, as known and esteemed by those amongst whom he had served for so many years, was held to be in every instance the reverse. There are many other very strong points in the introduction to the answer.

A copy of the above answers were upon motion ordered to be sent to the House of Commons.

Lord Stanhope afterwards moved, that the same might be printed, which was agreed to by the House, but not till after the same should have been sent to the House of Commons.

The Marquis of Carmarthen presented yesterday to the House of Peers copies of the following papers, viz.

"A copy of the Convention between his Majesty and the Most Christian King, signed at Versailles the 31st of August 1787." Also

"A copy of the Treaty between his Majesty and the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, dated the 28th of September 1787." Also

"A copy of the Declaration at Versailles, dated the 27th of October 1787, and signed by the Duke of Dorset and Mr Eden." Also

"A copy of a Counter Declaration, signed at the same time by the Count de Montmorin." And also

"A copy of the Joint Declaration, signed at the

The titles being read, the papers were ordered to lie on the table.

The House rose at twenty minutes before six o'clock, and adjourned till Wednesday next.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.

AS soon as the Speaker had taken the Chair, the usual orders at the beginning of the Sessions were made, and the Committee of Privileges appointed.

An order was made for not receiving petitions on private bills after Friday the 8th day of February next.

Mr Ryder reported the Address to his Majesty's Speech, which was read a first and second time. Agreed to, and ordered to be presented to his Majesty by the whole House.

Such Members of the House of Commons as are Privy Counsellors, were ordered to wait upon his Majesty to know the time he would please to be attended therewith.

THURSDAY, Nov. 29.

The Speaker having taken the Chair, the Comptroller of his Majesty's Household, acquainted the House that his Majesty had been graciously pleased to appoint that day at three o'clock to be attended with the humble Address of the House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented to the House, copies of the same Treaties and Declarations as presented by the Marquis of Carmarthen to the Upper House; and the titles being read, the papers were ordered to lie on the table.

The order of the day being read for taking into consideration his Majesty's Speech, the same was accordingly read by the Speaker.

A motion was afterwards made for a Committee of Supply, and a Committee was upon motion ordered for to-morrow to take the same into consideration.

The House rose at three o'clock, and proceeded to St James's.

#### LLOYD'S LIST, — Nov. 30.

CAPTAIN Lyon, of the Swallow, arrived at Dartmouth, on the 18th instant, in long. 10. 46. spoke the Liverpool, —, from Liverpool to Barbadoes, all well.

The Doge, Holling, Nidcher, from Bourdeaux, arrived at Cowes for Hamburg, leaky, and must unload to repair.

The Linen Hall, Livingston, from Dublin, is put into Ramsgate with damage.

The Laurel, Hudson, from Campvere for Leith, which was on shore near Whitby, is got off with little damage.

The Janet, David Kerr, of Greenock, loaded with porter, &c. is wrecked near Wicklow.

Captain Taylor, of the Phœnix, on the 10th October, lat.

35. 40. long. 66. spoke the Mermaid, Bradburn, from Liverpool to Virginia, out fix weeks.

The Transports for Botany Bay arrived at Rio Janeiro, the 5th of August, all well.

The Margaret and Ann, Gordon, from Leith to Campvere, which was on shore near Whitby, is got off with little damage.

The Balmer, Coles, from Lisbon, on the 6th instant, lat.

41. 37. long. 13. 30. W. spoke the Glasgow, of Glasgow, and the Fortune of Greenock, bound to Virginia, all well.

The Thomas and Richard, Hall, from Peterburgh, sprung a leak in the Baltic, and bore away for Malmö, where she was wrecked on the Bar; the Captain and four men drowned.

The Swanland, Larkon, from Riga to London, lost two anchors and cables in the Grounds.

The Mary, of Sunderland, Davidson, and a Scotch Brig, are a-ground on the Sandholms.

The Ruby, Harper, from Koninburg, lost an anchor near Cattrop.

An English brig, or sloop, was stranded on the Schwab, about the 3d instant.

The Alfred, Taylor, from Memel, struck on Sandhammen, and filled with water; the Captain and three men drowned.

Captain Furze, of the Europe, arrived at Bristol from Málaga, on the 11th instant, spoke the Mary Ann, from Liverpool to Africa, in lat. 49 N. long. 9. 17. W. all well.

The Betty, Watson, from New-York, spoke the Favorite, Dougy, from London for New-York, on the 14th instant, in lat. 14. 30. lat. 48. all well.

The Carlton, Patterton, from London, was off the Isle of Beck, all well the 8th October.

The Diana, Morron, from Brazil, was well at Rio Janeiro in August last.

The Four Sisters, Connell, from Virginia to Diepe, lost her rudder, and received other damage going into the harbour.

The Tenderstick, Hendrick, Fodderon, from Copenhagen to St Cruz, is totally lost on Bree Bank, and only two men saved.

The Triumph, Stont, from Ostend for Bengal, past Dover the 28th instant with a fair wind.

The Margaret, Turnbull, from Riga to Leith, is on shore near Dragoe, but it is hoped will be got off with little damage.

M A I L S.

Arrived—Ireland, 2.—Holland, 3.—Flanders, 3.—France, 1.—Iceland, 4.

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS, Nov. 30.

Amsterdam, Nov. 18. The Magistrates have informed M. Gyzelaar, Ex Pensionary of Dordrecht, M. Van Eyk, Ex pretended Governor of the city of Utrecht, and M. Lambrecht, Ex-Pensionary of Friesland, that their stay in this city not being agreeable, they were desired to leave it as soon as possible.

According to letters from Copenhagen, his Swedish Majesty is going from that city to Berlin.

Bois-le-Duc, Nov. 13. Our city, which till last week had the character of being one of those in which no disturbance had happened, has, from some discontent between part of our garrison and the burghers, become a scene of riot, confusion, and plunder, in which many of the most substantial burghers houses have been stripped of money, plate, and furniture to a very considerable amount; no particular party were spared, but whether they were of the Orange or patriotic side of the question, if they were but substantial people, their houses were rummaged by a lawless band, composed of some military, but mostly of the abandoned part of the populace, who were glad of any opportunity of plundering; however, upon an express being sent to the Hague, the Prince instantly sent some troops off to this place, since which tranquillity is partly restored, but not without some of the rioters being shot. Considerable quantities of stolen goods have been found, and placed in large warehouses properly guarded. Several houses have also been found filled with the goods of different inhabitants, all which are properly secured to be returned to the right owners, and numbers of persons suspected of being concerned in the riot have been taken up, and it is to be hoped that things will soon be again restored to their old state.

Hague, Nov. 27. According to the last letters from Germany, the famous Rhinegrave of Salm, having set out from Grumbach for Paris, while passing through German Lorraine, was secured in the Castle of Dilurigen.

Cleves, Nov. 24. The following is an extract of a letter from Warsaw, dated the 7th of this month: "After the unfortunate attack by the Turks upon Kinburn, they returned to the charge with a powerful reinforcement, and after an assault which continued nine hours, they conquered the place, suffered a loss of 1000 men, and the Governor to death, with circumstances of the greatest cruelty."

Berlin, Oct. 30. Couriers are frequently arriving here, two lately came from London, one of whom only passed by, and continued his route for Pittsburgh. They pretend the dispatches they have brought have determined the King of Prussia to leave 5000 or 6000 men in Holland.

LONDON, — Nov. 28.

Wednesday the House of Lords presented their Address to his Majesty at St James's, which being but a mere echo of the King's Speech, we shall content ourselves with reciting his Majesty's most gracious answer, viz.

"My Lords,

"I thank you for your affectionate and loyal Address. The satisfaction which you have unanimously expressed in the measures I have taken, is particularly agreeable to me. You may depend, that both in war and peace, my constant object shall be the honour of my Crown, and the advancement of the interests of my people."

We can venture to assure the public, on good authority, that Ministry have accomplished a Treaty of Alliance offensive and defensive between this country and the United Provinces, which is sent over, finally agreed to on our parts, to be signed in Holland. Mr Pitt had the Treaty in his pocket on Tuesday last.

There are many persons much interested in public credit, who, living at a distance from London, are unacquainted with the operations of the Commissioners for reducing the national debt; but it ought to be known to all, that when buying up of Stock commenced, in the first quarter of last year, Mr Cole's purchases amounted to about 100,000 l. a month, but now, in the first quarter of the second year, so great is the accumulation of interest, and of annuities falling in, that he purchases about 150,000 l. a month; and by Christmas next, he will have taken out of the market above two millions of the floating stock.

that nation, to advance and promote the measure by every means in his power. The reason and expediency of this reform are undeniable; and Mr Sheridan, in his real sentiments, takes a lively interest in its success. When it comes to be agitated in the House, facts, instances of oppression, are ready for publication, which will surprise the inhabitants of this country, who enjoy that freedom the Scotch are deprived of, and which obstructs their progress as an industrious and rising people. *London Packet.*

The drawing room yesterday, broke up about half after four; after which the Speaker of the House of Commons, Officers of the House, and several Members arrived with the Commons Address, which was presented to the King on the Throne, and graciously received.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Duke of York having their picture drawn for each other, to decorate their houses, is an instance of fraternal affection that is at once delicate, pleasing, and exemplary.

Wednesday the Court of Directors of the East India Company came to a resolution to take up two more ships for Coast and China; and the two ships are the Southampton and Bridgewater, provided they can be got ready in time. The quantity of tonnage required for carrying out the great number of troops this season to India, which amount to about 6500 men, is the principal cause of those ships being taken up.

The Court of King's Bench on Tuesday gave judgment on the matter of libel, between Colonel Small and Major Macdonald, the latter having published a libel upon the former. Mr Justice Athurst pronounced the sentence of the Court which was, that Major Macdonald should be imprisoned one year in the King's Bench.

The report circulated yesterday, of the Earl of Guilford's death, was erroneous; his Lordship not only being alive, but in good health.

Monday last died, at Taplow, Bucks, the Hon. and Rev. Mr Hamilton, brother to the Earl of Abercorn, Canon of Windsor, Prebend of Salisbury, Rector of Taplow, in Bucks, and Vicar of Bray, in Berkshire.—On Friday, at York, John Sinclair, Esq; late Major in the 7th regiment of foot.—Wednesday, Mr Dickens, master of Garraway's Coffee-house, Exchange-alley.

At Gergenti, a town of Sicily, in the province of Mazara, on the South shore, fifty-five miles Southeast of Palermo, the ancient Agrigentum, a see of a Bishop, there has lately been discovered a very curious manuscript, which proves, upon inspection, to be an Arabic translation of the works of Titus Livius. The Decades, that have been hitherto wanted, are supposed to be contained in this valuable translation.

Mr Washington is said to be in a fair way of being made the American Dictator. It once invested with that authority, it is not impossible but

"Chance may crown him." The account of the Russians having defeated the Turks at Kinburn, is certainly not confirmed.—They repulsed them more than once, and with dreadful havoc, for which great rejoicings took place at St Peterburgh; but it is certain that accounts were afterwards received of the Turks having got possession of that fortress, with all the circumstances of dreadful massacre. This event was subsequent to the 30th October, when the accounts were received from Petersburgh of the rejoicings.

Two Russian regiments on their march for the Crimea, have been attacked by a superior body of Turks, and nearly cut in pieces.

In consequence of the late declaration of peace, sugars, brandies, wines, and all other goods, have fallen considerably in France.

The King of France has banished six of the nobility (besides the Duke of Orleans) but it is not certainly known who he is; some advices say it is the Prince de Bourbon; and others say the Prince de Conde. His Majesty has also banished six of the Presidents. These violent measures have raised such a ferment, and such a spirit in the Parliament of Paris, that they have absolutely refused to resume their functions, until the banished Members are restored. The contention between the Parliament and the King is now at an issue.

The Grand Monarque was so enraged at the dis obedience of his Peers, President, and State Counsellors, that he laid his hand twice on his sword during their debates, and expressed in his countenance the highest indignation at their conduct. When the Parliament went to Versailles with a formal protest against registering the new loan; he rose from his seat, and received the paper, which he instantly tore to pieces before the whole assembly and retired.

The Parliament of Paris, it is thought, will be again banished. The contest must again terminate in that extremity, or else the King must yield.

#### INTELLIGENCE from PARIS.

##### His MAJESTY'S SPEECH to PARLIAMENT.

Nov. 19. 1787.

Gentlemen, I AM come to this Assembly to recall to my Parliament those principles from which it ought never to deviate; to hear what you have to say upon two great acts of administration and legislation, which to me have appeared necessary; finally, to reply to you upon the representations made to me by the Chamber of Vacations, in favour of my Parliament at Bourdeaux. The principles which I mean to recall to your recollection are a part of the essence of the monarchy, and I will not suffer them to be unknown or changed. I had no need of solicitation to assemble the Notables of my kingdom. I shall never be afraid of being among my subjects. A King of France is never more happy than when he enjoys their love and fidelity; but it is I only who am to judge of the use and necessity of those assemblies, and I will not suffer myself to be indiscreetly importuned for that which ought to be expected from my wisdom, and the love I have for my people, whose interests are inseparable from my own. The act of administration which I propose to myself is an edict, containing a creation of successive

loans for five years. I wished to have no farther recourse to the resource of loans; but order and economy must have time to make them effectual. Limited and well calculated loans will retard the operations of the former, but they will not prevent them. No new imposts will be established, and my engagements will be fulfilled. I will ever maintain by the most constant and undivided protection the holy religion in which I have the happiness to be born, and I will not permit it to suffer the least diminution of my kingdom. But I am of opinion, that this same religion commands me not to leave a part of my subjects deprived of their natural rights, and what the state of society promises them. You will see in my answer upon the subject of the Parliament of Bourdeaux, to what a degree its conduct is reprehensible. My Parliaments ought to reckon upon my confidence and affection; but they ought to merit them, in confining themselves within the functions confided to their execution by the Kings my predecessors, being careful not to depart from, nor refuse them, and more particularly never to fail in giving to my subjects an example of fidelity and submission. My Keeper of the Seals will more fully communicate to you my intentions.

After the exile of the Duke of Orleans and the imprisonment of the two magistrates, the Parliament went to Versailles, and the first President thus addressed the King :

SIR,

Your Parliament is come, in obedience to your orders. It has, this morning, been informed, at the opening of the sitting, that a Prince of your august blood has incurred your displeasure, and that two Counsellors of your Court are deprived of their liberty. Your Parliament, in confection, humbly supplicates your Majesty, to restore to the Prince of your blood, and to the two Magistrates, the liberty which they have lost; having, in your presence freely declared what their duty and consciences dictated in a sitting, wherein your Majesty had announced, that you came to take the sense of the Assembly by a plurality of suffrages.

The King's Answer.

When I put away from my person a prince of my blood, my Parliament ought to believe, that I have very strong reasons for so doing. I have punished two Magistrates, with whom I ought to be dissatisfied.

IN PARLIAMENT.

Friday, Nov. 23. 1787.

The Chambers being assembled at ten o'clock, the new supplications, which are to be presented to the King, to obtain the liberty of the Duke of Orleans, and that of the two Magistrates (l'Abbé Sabatier and M. Fréaux) were read.

The immediate servants or officers of the Crown were charged to inform themselves the same day, of the time and place when and where it will be agreeable to the King to receive them.

Adjourned till the next day.

was declared against as follows: "This day, has been put into the office, a printed paper, entitled AN EDICT BY THE KING, &c. registered in his Majesty's Court then sitting, at the Chambers assembled. Upon which it was observed, that this was a false annunciation of an arrêt d'engagement which does not exist. The matter was taken into consideration, and the deliberation referred to Thursday the 30th inst. at ten o'clock in the morning.

Afterwards, a declaration was made against a printed paper entitled REPORT OF THE ABBÉ TANDEAU.

The Abbe was asked, If he had got his report printed, or if he had given it to any body, and to whom? To which he answered, that the Keeper of the Seal had told him, that the King wished to have his report, and that he had given it to him, but had no part in the publication.

A report having been circulated, that the Exempt of Police who had arrested M. Fréaux, had laid his hand upon his shoulder, in delivering to him the King's order, the Parliament, determined to know the truth or falsehood of the report, applied to M. de Croone, Lieutenant of the Police. This gentleman immediately went to Madame Fréaux, and asked her what she knew of the matter. Her answer was, that she was not present when her husband was arrested, but that he told her, that the Exempt had laid his hand upon his collar. M. de Croone immediately dispatched a courier to M. Fréaux, to obtain his declaration, and should it turn out, that the officer really did take hold of him, the parliament are determined to bring him to the most exemplary punishment. The principal reason of M. Fréaux's imprisonment is, his having said, immediately after the King had given assurances to the Parliament of his intentions to effect such and such purposes—ce sera crier à voix—words which words his Majesty heard. It is not known, whether M. Fréaux made this observation in the fulness of his heart, or that he meant it should express a doubt.

#### PRICE of STOCKS, Nov. 30.

Bank Stock, 156 <i>4</i>	157 <i>4</i>	India Bonds, 9 <i>1</i> 89 <i>3</i> prem.
New 4 per cent. 177 <i>7</i>	177 <i>9</i>	South Sea Stock, —
5 per cent. Ann. 178 <i>5</i> , 17 <i>4</i>	17 <i>5</i>	Old S. S. Ann. —
3 per cent. red. 7 <i>5</i> <i>2</i> 2 <i>6</i>	7 <i>5</i>	New ditto, —
3 per cent. cont. 7 <i>6</i> <i>2</i> 2 <i>4</i>	7 <i>6</i>	3 per cent. 17 <i>5</i> , —
5 per cent. 17 <i>20</i> , —	17 <i>20</i>	New Navy and Victualling Bills, —
Long Ann. 22 <i>2</i> <i>2</i> 9 <i>16</i> —	22 <i>2</i>	Exch. Bills, —
30 Years Ann. 17 <i>78</i> , 13 <i>13</i> —	17 <i>78</i>	Lottery Tickets, 16 <i>1</i> 16 <i>2</i>
16 <i>13</i> <i>2</i> <i>2</i>	16 <i>13</i>	6 <i>1</i> a 17 <i>5</i>
India Stock, —	—	3 per cent. for the opening,

#### EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from Petersburg, Oct. 30.

Friday last, Lieut. Col. Bauer arrived here. He was dispatched by Prince Potemkin with the important news of a bloody engagement between the Turks and Russians at Kinburn, in which the Turks have been entirely defeated.

The 30th September, the Turkish fleet having approached the fortresses of Kinburn, began the attack with a brisk cannonade, and threw into it a

great number of bombs even when night was far advanced. Next morning, at day-break, their cannonade was renewed with still greater fury than the night before; so that some houses in the fort, the platform, the ramparts, and the tents, were damaged; also some soldiers killed, and others wounded. About 9 o'clock, five vessels were seen, about the distance of 12 werfts from Kinburn, which had left us to join the enemy, who used their utmost efforts to make a descent, but were repelled with loss. The same morning, a great number of Turks were discovered upon the isthmus near Kinburn, which was continually increased by the constant arrival of other vessels with troops, who entrenched themselves with much care and expedition.

The commander in chief, Saworoff, who was posted at one werft's distance from the fort, resolved to attack the Turks. His first line consisted of the regiments of Orel and Slesseburg; the second of the regiment of Kofcoss, and two squadrons of light cavalry and three other regiments covered the flanks. Major General Reck, at the head of the first line, joined, and instantly attacked the enemy with great spirit; but, notwithstanding his vigorous resistance, he was obliged to retreat within his intrenchments. The second Russian line having then advanced, and taken part in the action, General Reck dislodged them from ten of their entrenchments. These advantages would have had the most rapid effect, had not that brave chief received in the attack a considerable wound in his foot. But this accident, joined to the loss of Major Bulgakov, who was killed on the spot, and to the want of two other Majors whose wounds took them from the engagement, obliged the Russians to retreat. Mean time, the number of the enemy increased prodigiously, and the fire from the fleet rendered the post not tenable. Nevertheless they delayed not to return to the charge. The example of the brave General Saworoff, who fought in the foremost rank, reinfused the troops which had retreated. They took courage, attacked the Turks of new with success, and repulsed them. But the number of the enemy was always increasing, and the march not being equal, they were obliged to retreat into the fort.

General Saworoff, in this second charge, received a slight wound, which this brave officer thought so little of, that putting himself at the head of fresh troops, consisting of the regiment of Marof, two companies of that of Schaffenburg, one of Prel, and one brigade of cavalry, and sustained by the light cavalry of Cossacks, he attacked the Turks for the third time with such vigour, that he drove them from fifteen of their entrenchments, and got at last a complete victory.

In this last action, General Saworoff received also a wound in the arm; but this, any more than the former, did not make him think of leaving the combat. 4600 Turks were left dead on the spot, and 1500 wounded.

On our side, the number of the dead consisted of 1 Major, 1 Lieutenant, and 136 soldiers; and among the wounded was Major-general Reck, 3 Majors, 14 officers, and 250 soldiers.

During this action, the Diana galley (the same which served her Imperial Majesty, during her voyage, for a dining room) greatly annoyed the following of the Turkish fleet, and forced some vessels to abandon their stations; while the fire from the fort sunk two gun-boats; and the field artillery reduced to the same situation a large chebec, and set fire to a brigantine.

The Russian troops have given on this occasion a strong proof of their wonted bravery. Many officers and soldiers distinguished themselves, among others a grenadier, who, as a reward, has received a gold medal from the hands of Prince Potemkin."

On Thursday last was married, at Barbeth, William Forbes of Callander, Esq; to Miss Margaret M. Adam, eldest daughter of John M. Adam of Craigengellan, Esq;

On Sunday the 25th November, the Lady of

Archibald Douglas of Adderton, Esq; was safely delivered of a daughter at his seat at Mitchells, Roxburghshire.

Mrs Leslie of Balquhain was safely delivered of a son at the house of Fetterne, on the 30th November last.

This day, came on before the High Court of Justiciary, the trial of Mr William Leslie, Minister of the united parishes of St Andrew's and Longbride, indicted at the instance of Alexander Penrudd Cumming of Altyre, Esq; and Colonel Grant of Moy, for the alleged crime of perjury, to say before our readers. After the indictment was read, Mr Charles Hay, as Counsel for the pannel, insisted, that the prosecutors were baited from insisting in the present prosecution on account of Mr Cumming's having come forward, by his counsel, on the 2d of July last, and craved to defend the pannel simpliciter against the pannel, which was accordingly done by sentence of the Court, and he dismissed from the bar. Mr Hay contended, therefore, that the pannel could not again be indicted for the same offence, and by the same prosecutors; for, though Colonel Grant's name was used in the present indictment, along with Mr Cumming's, which was not the case in the former indictment, yet the Colonel might be considered in the same light with Mr Cumming, having been as much a prosecutor before as now, together with all the other Gentlemen of the County of Moray who had entered into the association for prosecuting all those who had taken the Truth Oath. Mr Hay was supported in his arguments by Mr George Ferguson and Mr Alexander Wight; and answered, on the part of the prosecutors by Mr William Honeyman, Mr James Grant, and Mr Robert Blair. The Court, after complimenting all these Gentlemen for the very able and ingenious manner in which the point had been pled on both sides, considering the matter of very great importance, were pleased to order Informations upon it; the information for the pannel to be given in on the 2d of January next, and that for the prosecutors in ten days thereafter.

Our readers remember frequent mention having been made of an important cause between the Magistrates and Town Council of Edinburgh, in behalf of the community, against the members of the College of Justice. The citizens have long complained that they are loaded with very heavy taxes, while the most opulent inhabitants, the members of the College of Justice, have been exempted from paying any part of the public burdens, by which the citizens pay much more than their proportion. The members of the College of Justice, in Parliament in the year 1786, for making certain improvements in the city of Edinburgh, but, at the desire of the committee of the House of Commons, the late Sir James Hunter Blair agreed to withdraw that part of the bill, leaving the question to be determined by the courts of law. Accordingly, an action was brought before the Court of Session, by the Magistrates, against the members of the College of Justice, for payment of the money for the poor, and for lighting the lamps on the streets. Very learned and long pleadings upon these points, took place in July 1786, before the Lord Ordinary (Lord Braxfield), who ordered informations to be given in to the whole Court. The matter is now before the Court of Session, who have ordered counsel to be heard upon the 22d of January next, in presence of the whole Lords; so that this important question which has so long agitated the public, will probably soon be set at rest by the final determination of the supreme Court of this kingdom.

The Unity, Gridley, is arrived at Borrowstounness from London, this day, all well.

The Favorite of Kirkcaldy, Captain Olyphant, and the Elizabeth of Kirkcaldy, Captain Beveridge, arrived there yesterday from Memel.

Extract of a letter from Newcastle, Dec. 1.

"This week, we have had a severe frost from the South, which, from its appearance, is likely to continue. No snow falling, it has happily been the means of enabling those farmers who had their oats out to get them stacked in a much better state than they expected."

#### IRISH STATE LOTTERY, 1787.

##### TENTH DAY'S DRAWING.

No. 32,309, 34,285, 30*1* each.

And the following prizes of 20*1*. each,

No. 39,430, 34,705, 30,736.

##### ELEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING.

No. 36,115, 30,363, 26,306, 30*1*. each.

And the following prizes of 20*1*. each,

No. 35,025, 16,028, 20,254, 19,826, 14,234,

16,770, 16,087.

#### Thermometer and Barometer since last.

THERMOMETER	BAROMETER
Thursday, Nov. 29 8 o'clock, P. M. 31	30.00
Friday, — 30 8 — A. M. 30	29.90
— 8 — P. M. 40	29.73
Saturday, Dec. 1 8 — A. M. 40	29.70
— 8 — P. M. 41	29.68
Sunday, — 2.8 — A. M. 42	29.49
— 8 — P. M. 40	29.

## SOUND SHIPPING.

### PASSED THE SOUND.

Nov. 6 Countess Hopeton of Limekilns, Ma'ns, from St Peterburgh, for Leith, with tallow and iron.  
9. Sisters of Glasgow, Lang, from Rotterdam, for Dantick, in ballast.  
Mally of Kinordine, Millar, from London, for Copenhagen and Memel, with goods.  
Nancy, of and from Borrowbouness, Duncan, for Dantick, in ballast.  
Diligence, of and from ditto, Lawton, for ditto, ditto.  
12. Endeavour, of and for Dundee, Kidd, from St Peterburgh, with flux.  
Triton of Borrowbouness, Kay, from Stettin, for London, with slaves.  
Amity of Hull, Mollison, from St Peterburgh, for ditto, with flux and iron.  
37. Rebecca of Alloa, Miller, from Memel, for Alloa, with timber.  
Villa Nova of ditto, Spittle, from ditto, for ditto, ditto.  
Resolution of ditto, M'Farlane, from ditto, for ditto, with ditto.  
Jean and Mary of ditto, Watson, from ditto, for ditto, with ditto.  
Diligence of Kirkcaldy, Moyes, from ditto, for Kirkcaldy, with ditto.  
Favourite of ditto, Oliphant, from ditto, for Leith, ditto.  
Elizabeth of ditto, Barridge, from ditto, for Kirkcaldy, with ditto.  
Happy Janet of Dunbar, Neilson, from ditto, for North Berwick, with ditto.  
Ocean of Borrowbouness, Robertson, from ditto, for Borrowbouness, with ditto.  
— of ditto, Scott, from Dantick, for ditto, flux.  
Nathaniel and Mary of Leith, Johnston, from Riga, for Leith, with sundries.  
Adventure of Leith, Whitehead, from ditto, for Leith, with aches.  
Thomas of ditto, Young, from Dantick, for Leith, with sundries.  
Venus of Dufart, Currier, from Memel, for Leith, timber.  
Nelly of Whitehaven, Clark, from Riga, for Leith, flux.  
Enterprise of Dundee, Patullo, from ditto, for Dundee, with flux.  
Nancy of Irvine, Wallace, from Dantick, for Irvine, with sundries.  
William of Newcastle, Cowan, from Memel, for Leith, with timber.  
— of Newcastle, Sanderson, from ditto, for ditto, do.  
19. Clyde of Kirkcaldy, Bridges, from Riga, for Kirkcaldy, with flux.  
Jean and Peggy of St Andrew's, Martin, from Dantick, for Dumfries, with wheat.  
Albany of Irvine, Ross, from Memel, for Dublin, baulks.  
P. S. We are sorry to learn, that the ship Alfred, Capt. Taylor, of Whitby, from Memel, got abore at Sandham, on the 14th inst.—The Captain, second mate, and two men are drowned, and the ship likely to remain a wreck, being full of water. The brig Margaret, Captain Turnbull, from Riga, has got ashore near Drago, but we have not been able to learn any particulars of her situation.

*Edinburgh, Nov. 13. 1787.—Wind N. E.*

### WOOD AND HOWDEN.

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH.  
Nov. 26. Bonny Lassie, Macfarlane, from Leith, with oats.  
Jean, Ferrier, from ditto, for Glasgow, with sundries.  
Providence, Ross, from ditto, for ditto, with ditto.  
28. Grace, Thomson, from Gortenburgh, deals and iron.  
29. Harriot, Gibson, from Lynn, with barley.  
30. Henry, Smart, from ditto, with ditto.  
Good Intent, Calvert, from ditto, with ditto.  
Experiment, Duncan, from Hull, with goods.  
Glasgow, Shaw, from Bo-ses, for Glasgow, with ditto.  
27. Christian, Wilson, for Cramond, with iron.  
30. London, Anderson, for London, with goods.

## Exchequer Chambers, Edinburgh,

24th November 1787.

By order of the Barons, intimation is hereby given, of a petition having been this day presented to their Lordships, from Alexander Monypenny of Pitmilly, Esq; praying for a gift of the estate of Katharine Blackwood, lawful daughter of the deceased James Blackwood, Esq; of London, fallen into his Majesty's hands through her decease, without heirs; in aid of a disposition executed by her.

## Exchequer Chambers, Edinburgh,

25th November 1787.

By order of the Barons, intimation is hereby given. That a petition having been this day presented to their Lordships, from Mrs Grace Grant, spouse of Captain John Grant, late of the 42d regiment, and him for his interest, praying a gift of the estate of the deceased Thomas Grant, son of Patrick Grant of Rothimurk.

### Sale of Wood in East-Lothian.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the house of John Brown, innkeeper at Gifford, upon Saturday the 15th instant, betwixt eleven and twelve o'clock noon,

1. THAT valuable WOOD called SPEEDYWOOD, lying near the village of Gifford, consisting of a large quantity of fine full grown Oak, Ash, Elm, Birch, &c.

For further information, apply to John Hay, Esq; young-er of Hopes.

The forester at Yester will show the wood and boundaries thereof.

### A Country House to Let.

TO be LET, for such a number of years as may be agreed on.

The House of BALTHYOCK, in Perthshire, consisting of fourteen fire-rooms, most of them large, fourteen closets, several of which bed-safes, a large kitchen with water-pipe

meat and malt gins, milk-house, vaulted cellars, washing-house and green, with water-pipes and other conveniences, all in good repair, together with excellent gardens and orchards stocked with grown fruit-trees in a thriving condition. To which may be added, if required, an inclosure adjoining the house, and other pasture-grounds. The house of Balthyock is fit to accommodate a genteel family, and is pleasantly situated in the Carle of Gowrie, on a rising ground, commanding a delightful prospect of the Tay, and adjacent country. There are extensive adjoining plantations and walks. It is situated about five miles east from Perth, and seventeen from Dundee, and near the post-road. There is great plenty of game on the estate, and in the neighbourhood.

Proposals for a lease may be made to Mrs Blair of Balthyock, Antigua Street, Edinburgh, or to James Stobie, at Perth, who will inform as to other particulars.

### Farm in Berwickshire.

TO be LET for twenty-one years, or such a number of years as can be agreed on, and entered to at Whit-sunday first,

The Farm of HARLAW, lying in the parish of Woolfrother, within eight-measured miles of Lauder, and four of Greenlaw, which are both market towns. It contains 1234 acres statute measure, whereof 364 are arable and meadow. The lands are capable of great improvement, having easy access to lime by the turnpike-road from Edinburgh to London by Greenlaw, which passes alongside of them; and the arable land is a remarkable good, dry, and early soil, fit for every kind of grain, and well adapted for the raising of turnips.

Those who incline to become tenants will please give in their offers to Matthew Sandhills, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, who will conceal such offers as are not accepted of.

## PROPOSED MANUFACTURES.

AT a Meeting of the Gentlemen, Landholders, Merchants, and others, lately held at Thurso, in the county of Caithness, Sir John Sinclair of Ulbster, Bart. in the Chair,

The peculiar fitness of that county for the establishment of manufactures, and the great advantages both to it and to the undertakers, with which they can be there carried on, from the cheapness of labour, and abundance of provisions, &c. having been taken under consideration, it was UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED,

To give every assistance, and to use every exertion for the establishment of such as were suited to the country.

And the meeting directed intimation to be made in the news-papers, that such persons as were willing to settle in Caithness, for the purposes of carrying on—the making and bleaching of linens—making of thread—coarse woollens—a tannery—a soapery—a brewery—and the like; and are thoroughly versed in these different branches, will be informed of persons that are willing to take a heavy concern in their establishment, on applying to Mr James Horne, writer to the signet, at Edinburgh.

N. B. Since the aforesaid meeting was held, a considerable subscription has been made for carrying the above resolutions into effect.

### FOREST OF GLENARTNEY.

TO be LET by public roup, upon Friday the 8th day of February 1788, within the house of Archibald Buchanan vintner in Callender of Monticott, for one season, and entered to at Whitsunday next. That extensive well-known Grazing, called the FOREST of GLENARTNEY, lying within the parish of Comrie, and county of Perth. The roup to begin at twelve o'clock mid-day; and the articles of roup will be shown by David Robertson at Drummond castle, or by William Lumdaine clerk to the signet.

### JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS AND FISHERIES,

*In the Island of Islay, Argyleshire.*

THE Lands and Estate of SUNDERLAND, lying in the island of Islay, and county of Argyle, is to be exposed to public judicial roup and sale, by authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament or new Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 5th day of December cur.

The free rent of the estate, after all deductions, as proved in the course of the process of sale, is 303 l. 1 s. 10 d. 6-12ths Sterling; and the proven value, at which the same is to be exposed to sale is 7216 l. 10 s. 4 d. 3-12ths Sterling.

The estate consists of the different farms of Sunderland, Sunderland Park, and Feorland, the lands of Coul, with the pencies called Macbride, the lands of Conlacharach, and the very extensive farm and grazing of Cladwell.

The lands are well known to be very extensive, remarkable for yielding good crops and rearing black cattle of the best quality, besides containing a stretch of coast particularly well calculated for the fisheries. On the farm of Cladwell, which is well adapted for a village, is the famous fishing station of Portnahaven; and there are two fishing-banks off the farm of Coul, as well as off Portnahaven, remarkable for the largest and best kind of cod. There were salt-pans erected at Portnahaven many years ago, which may be carried on with advantage.

There was also a good rabbit warren at Coul; and there is some natural wood upon Sunderland and Feorland, of considerable value in that part of the country; and there is promising appearance of a lead mine at Cladwell. These several advantages, together with a situation so peculiarly calculated for the fisheries, must satisfy every enquirer, that this property which has been hitherto in a state of nature, is capable of very great and substantial improvement.

There has accordingly been a rise of about 30 l. Sterling yearly to the rent, since the proof in the sale was taken; so the great measure exhausted by the stipend payable to the minister, which is deducted from the above rental.

The articles and conditions of sale will be seen in the office of Alexander Stevenon, one of the depute-clerks of Session, and clerk to the process of sale. The present tenants will show the lands, and point out their boundaries. And any desirous to be informed of further particulars may apply to John Macneil writer in Inverary, factor on the estate, or to James Fraser writer to the signet, agent in the sale.

A plan of this Estate has lately been made out, which may be seen in the hands of James Fraser, writer to the signet.

### SALE OF GOGAR,

IN ONE OR THREE LOTS.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 19th December next, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of GOGAR, lying in the parish of Corforphine, and county of Edinburgh, and within four measured miles of the city of Edinburgh.

This estate consists of upwards of 861 Scots acres, all inclosed and subdivided, and pays about 1373 l. 8 s. 2 d. Sterling of gross yearly rent. There is an excellent Mansion-house, Offices, and Garden upon the estate, and a considerable quantity of old and young planting. It holds blank of the Crown, and will afford three-fold qualifications. The proprietor has right to the tlands of part of the estate, and the whole are valued, and within a few shillings of being exhausted.

If the estate is not sold in one, it will be set up in the three following Lots:

I. OR Eafer Lot.—These parts of the Farms of Eaft Craigs and Goyle, lying north of the Bathgate road, possessed by Thomas Ferguson.—That part of the Farm of Eaft Craigs, lying south of the Linlithgow road, possessed by James Barron.—That part of the said Farm, lying north of the Linlithgow road, possessed by Captain Stewart; and that part of the Farm of Meadowfield, lying on the east of Meadowfield road, possessed by Francis Acres Rent

garden, &c. and Old Inclosures of Gogar, with the town of Gogar, lying north of the Bathgate road, and that part of the Farm of Meadowfield, lying on the west of the Meadowfield road, possessed by sundries.

III. OR West Lot.—The Farm of Kershell, possessed by James Barron. The Mains of Gogar, possessed by John Comb; that part of the Farm of Goffhall, lying on the west of Goffhall road, possessed by the heirs of James Finlay, and the remainder of the Farm possessed by Thomas Ferguson, called Fleishes, Westerhall, and Goyle, lying on the south of the Bathgate road.

Total 861 l. 12 s. 1373 l. 8 s. 2 d.

Each of these lots will give a freehold qualification, and the public burdens payable to the proprietor of the estate, will be proportioned according to the valuation of each lot.

There are many excellent situations for building upon both the east and west lots, of which the purchasers may soon have an opportunity, and the west lot, in particular, will admit of being cut or sold off in several compact and commodious subdivisions, all of them bounded, one side at least, by a turnpike road.

James Gray writer, Merchant-street, Edinburgh, will show the titles, plan, and rentals, and has also power to conclude a private bargain. Thomas Ferguson, farmer at Gogar, will show the grounds.

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